

## ALIENS LEAVING UNITED STATES

Exodus of Large Proportions Reported by Labor Department Officials.

### EXPECT HIGIRA TO SPREAD

Unemployment and Family Interests Said to Be Factors—News of Labor Interest Gathered From All the World.

A widespread exodus of aliens from this country is reported by the department of labor. Inquiries by the department's investigation and inspection service have revealed that already large numbers of foreign-born residents are leaving the country, and that even more expect to depart when steamship accommodations and passports can be obtained.

Unemployment and family interests are factors in stimulating the eastward movement.

### GENERAL LABOR NOTES

Practically all the big pottery factories in Australia have banded together and formed one big firm.

Norway's Postal association, which includes postmen and sorters, is to join the trade union movement in that country.

Painters at Moline, Ill., have secured a union-shop agreement and a new minimum that advances wages to 75 cents an hour.

King Alfonso discussed labor questions with several workers at a distribution of prizes to members of the Railway Men's association at Madrid.

As a result of the increased wages granted to telephone operators and electricians, the users of telephones in New England will be compelled to pay higher rates.

Female school teachers in the United States are fast organizing unions to demand more pay and recognition in the conduct of schools by representation on local boards.

More than ten thousand automobile workers at Toledo, Ohio, who have suspended work until they are granted a 48-hour week are drawing weekly allowances from their union.

Among the million recipients of an employment donations from the British government were 350,000 members of the forces, 180,000 former munition workers and 100,000 cotton operatives.

Textile mills at Lodz, Poland, are reported by the British economic commission to be comparatively undamaged and capable of production almost immediately if supplies of cotton were obtainable.

The strike and lockout of 3,000 Chicago milk wagon drivers was settled, demands for an increase in wages from \$28 a week to \$35 being granted. The price of milk to the consumer will be raised from 13 cents a quart to 14 cents.

Approval was given by the minimum wage board to the recommendation of the printing, publishing and allied trades' conference that \$15.50 be established as the minimum weekly wage of women employees in those industries.

Members of 16 different labor unions, 5,000 men, went on strike at St. Paul in sympathy with common laborers, who are on strike demanding 50 cents an hour, a raise of 10 cents an hour, with a nine-hour day and recognition of their union.

Men employed in "pivotal industries" and mines are the first to be discharged from the British army, and workers in other trades will be released according to national needs. Married men will receive preference. For 12 months the civil service will be reserved to officers and soldiers.

Recognition of the continued high cost of living has been made by Swift & Co. by the granting to all office and plant steady-time employees of a bonus of 10 per cent of their salary for six months ended May 3. Employees in the service of the company at the time they enlisted for war service and who re-entered the company's employ during the period from November 4, 1918, to May 3, 1919, will also receive the bonus. Payment of the bonus will be made about June 2.

The five-day-a-week plan will be enforced at Seattle, Wash., where there will be no work done on Saturday or Sunday. The change was made with the idea of giving more men work in the building trades.

Fred A. Cranfield was re-elected president of the Iowa Federation of Labor. A resolution calling on President Wilson and other government officials to use their best efforts to secure new trials for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings was unanimously adopted. The next convention will be held at Fort Dodge in 1920.

In order to prevent the accumulation of coal reserves the miners in Australia are prohibited from doing only a certain amount of work. This is being done so as to prevent the miners from losing any time, which would necessarily happen if the output was not restricted.

Labor unions in western Canada have voted to consolidate into a single organization to be known as "the One Big Union." It was announced at headquarters of the trades and labor council, Regina. A conference will be held in Calgary June 4 to consider the next steps toward amalgamation.

With the signing of an agreement by which journeymen plumbers are to receive a \$7 daily wage, a strike which lasted for six weeks and seriously hampered building operations ended at Davenport, Ia.

Metal workers at Sampierdarena, Italy, are still idle owing to the failure of the employers to come to any definite understanding with the men as to increased wages.

During the period from 1912 to 1917 the average increase in wages to employees of all electric railways in the United States amounted to 28 per cent.

## WOMEN DENIED LIVING WAGE

Official of the Federal Department of Labor Makes the Assertion.

### URGES FORMATION OF BUREAU

Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Women-in-Industry Service, Points Out What She Considers Legislative Needs.

"In spite of their record during the war millions of women in the United States receive less than a living wage and thousands of families are below the poverty line for no reason except that their bread-winners happen to be women earning women's wages," declared Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women-in-industry service of the United States department of labor, at a meeting of the Woman Voters' league before a conference of labor held at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage association at Washington.

Miss Van Kleeck further said: "Millions of women are working too long hours for health and efficiency, and many men and women are working under conditions which are unwholesome and unsafe. In many well-managed establishments, however, standards have greatly improved during the war and the time is ripe to extend these improvements throughout industry. Continuous, careful investigation by a central bureau of information and a government policy formulated by women are of the utmost importance for reconstruction in America. Therefore, next to the suffrage amendment, the measure of greatest importance to women before the new congress will be to establish on a permanent basis, with an adequate appropriation, the women's bureau in the United States department of labor."

### MINOR LABOR NOTES

A seamen's strike, affecting the Australian coastal trade and the Commonwealth ship line, has been declared in Brisbane, and there are indications that it will spread to Sydney and Melbourne. The only danger from the strike is a possible shortage of coal in all centers outside of New South Wales, thus shutting down industries. The coal supply has been at low ebb for some time because of the influenza epidemic and war conditions.

A notice was posted in the half-dozen textile manufacturing plants of Jamestown, N. Y., announcing an increase of 15 per cent in wages and the establishment of a 48-hour week. There are 3,000 textile workers in the city who will be affected by the new schedule of hours and wages. The increase was granted without any demand by the employees.

Notices were placed in the Winooski (Vt.) plant of the American Woolen company, the Queen City Cotton mill and the Chase Cotton mills of Burlington that on June 2 a substantial increase in wages would go into effect for all employees. The American Woolen plant employs about 2,500, the Queen City plant about 500 and the Chase mills about 250.

Union painters, decorators and paperhangers of Montgomery, Ala., will receive 62½ cents an hour until May 1, 1920 under a new contract. Eight hours constitutes a day, with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays. A conference board was formed to settle amicably all matters not covered by the agreement.

Notices posted in the Pepperill and York mills, Biddeford, Me., announced an increase of 15 per cent for the 5,500 employees. The advance is understood to be the forerunner of similar action by manufacturers in other cotton mill centers.

More than 1,000 employees of the American Car and Foundry company, Chicago, went on strike. They demanded more money, shorter hours and recognition of their unions, while some of the trades went out in sympathy.

On the suggestion of the upholsterers' union the Chicago Federation of Labor has favored the organization of a furniture trades council which will include over 10,000 workers.

Industrial accidents in Pennsylvania during February claimed fewer victims than during any one month in the last three years of the operation of the compensation act.

Painters in Moline, Ill., have secured a union shop agreement and a new minimum that advances wages to 75 cents an hour.

Metal polishers throughout the United States have gained for themselves shorter working hours and increased wages.

With the signing of an agreement by which journeymen plumbers are to receive a \$7 daily wage, a strike which lasted for six weeks and seriously hampered building operations ended at Davenport, Ia.

Metal workers at Sampierdarena, Italy, are still idle owing to the failure of the employers to come to any definite understanding with the men as to increased wages.

During the period from 1912 to 1917 the average increase in wages to employees of all electric railways in the United States amounted to 28 per cent.

## MANY GET WAGE INCREASE

Advance Granted Textile Operatives Will Affect One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Workers.

Wage increases affecting upward of 150,000 textile operatives in New England and in other northern states have been made public. In most instances the advance was announced as approximately 15 per cent. Both cotton and woolen mills are affected. The increases, effective June 2, bring mill wages to the highest level on record and in some instances represent an advance of more than 100 per cent since 1915. Many of the mills in New England have been operating on a 48-hour-a-week schedule since early in the year, a reduction of six hours a week from the former schedules. This reduction in the working week was accompanied by a corresponding cut in wages. Several strikes, notably that in Lawrence, which has been in effect since February 3, have been ordered to end with the allowance of higher wages, which are made possible, according to the manufacturers, by improvement in market conditions.

### GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The czar's government withheld from Russian workmen the right to strike by requiring them to give their employer two weeks' notice before quitting his employment. On the other hand, the law required the employer likewise to give them a two weeks' notice, or, if he dismissed him abruptly, to pay the dismissed employee for two weeks beyond the term of employment.

The Automobile and Wagon Workers' council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has undertaken a campaign of organizing the automobile and wagon mechanics and helpers in Philadelphia and vicinity for the purpose of increasing wages, shortening hours and improving the general conditions under which they are employed.

Since 1915 the French ministry of labor has undertaken the organization throughout French territory of public employment bureaus to find work for the unemployed of both sexes. These public bureaus were able in 1918 to find work in 350,000 cases. Today the number of positions found each month reaches 50,000, representing an annual figure of at least 600,000.

Three hundred electrical workers at the United States Nitrate plant No. 2, Sheffield, Ala., quit work after receiving information that the government would not grant an increase in pay from 75 to 87½ cents an hour, for which the men have been contending since September, 1918. Other construction work at the plant was not affected.

The government intends to make the Frankford arsenal in Philadelphia the principal small arms ammunition manufacturing in the country. It is planned to set up immediately at the arsenal equipment sufficient for the manufacture of 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition of all types per eight-hour day.

Mills of the International Paper company in several states, which had been closed through a strike of the employees for increased wages, resumed operation. The men returned to work under orders of the union officials, pending a conference with the company over the wage demands.

A wage increase of 15 per cent for the 1,200 employees of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton company and 500 employees of the Danvers Bleachery in Peabody, Mass., controlled by the Naumkeag company was announced. The increase is effective June 2.

Many of the small independent mines in Minnesota have closed or have announced their intention to close and the larger ones have reduced their working forces 40 to 60 per cent because of the unsettled conditions in the steel market.

Alteration tailors on women's clothing are still on a strike against eighteen Chicago firms. They demand a 48-hour week, a minimum wage of \$26 for men and \$20 for women, recognition of the union, and improved working conditions.

In 1914 there were only six dyestuff factories in the United States, with a production of 3,000 tons yearly, while now there are 50 factories, with a yearly output of 35,000 tons.

The glove fabric industry, which until the outbreak of the war was a German monopoly, is being rapidly recaptured by Nottingham (England) manufacturers.

Over 10,000 automobile workers in Toledo, O., who have suspended work until they are granted a 48-hour week, are drawing weekly allowances from their union.

The threatened strike of street car men in Scranton, Pa., has been averted by the decision of the men to submit their wage question to an arbitration board.

Nine hundred meat packers and butchers employed in Montreal, Canada, quit work with the idea of bringing about the recognition of their union.

Textile mills at Lodz, Poland, are reported by the British economic commission to be comparatively undamaged, and capable of production almost immediately if supplies of cotton were obtainable.

Among the million recipients of unemployment donations from the British government were 350,000 members of the forces, 180,000 former munition workers and 100,000 cotton operatives.

The 700 employees of the Rumford (Me.) mills of the International Paper company, who have been on strike for two weeks, informed the management, that they would return to work.

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## BRITISH LABOR MAKES STRIDES

Has Won Most of the Big Points Which Have Been Matters in Dispute.

### SETTLED BY CONFERENCES

Through Arbitration and Peaceful Discussion the Workers Have Gained More Than They Could Have Hoped For by Using Strike Weapon.

England's labor crisis passed—for the present, at least—with the adoption by the industrial congress of the joint committee's report recommending an eight-hour working day, a minimum wage and a permanent industrial council to settle wage disputes.

This, according to views in well-informed labor circles, is the significance of what took place under a cloud of tobacco smoke in the famous Central hall, Westminster, a few hundred yards from the house of parliament. In the conference sat nearly eight hundred delegates representing practically all the large employing interests of Great Britain and about seven million workers.

Labor, by arbitration, has won as much, and in many instances more, than it could have hoped to win by a nation-wide strike—a strike which cautious thinkers admitted might provide an opportunity for bolshevism. And, having won, labor is now ready to "carry on" and give the government and capital a chance to put into execution the things they have promised.

The burden of proof has been shifted. A few weeks ago labor held the center of the picture and all England was asking, "What will labor do? Will it stop all industry by calling a general strike?" Now it is the government and the employers who are drawing the eyes, and the question is, how thoroughly the government will carry through the program to which its arbiters have committed it.

In a few weeks English labor covered an arc in the cycle of industrial development which even in the most progressive of countries has hitherto been completed only after years of intense labor struggles.

It is certain that the recommendations made unanimously by the joint committee of employees and employers will, if completely carried out, represent a greater advance toward the things unions have been fighting for than has been possible in many decades previous. In one lump English labor has won more than it has gained since it first organized.

### Welland Canal Wage Scale.

Workers on the Welland ship canal are urging a revision of the present wage scale and the adoption of a 44-hour week. Bridge and structural iron workers are asking \$5 cents an hour, blacksmiths 80 cents, carpenters 70 cents, electricians 80 cents, machinists 80 cents, painters 80 cents, steam shovel and dredge engineers \$212 a month, crane men \$162 a month, firemen \$127 a month, steam and operating engineers, drag line and cable ways \$212 a month, locomotive cranes, orange peels and clamshells \$7.50 a day, two-drum hoists \$7 a day, steam and electrical locomotives, compressors, pile drivers, rapid unloaders, spreaders, steam rollers \$6 a day, firemen, watchmen, pumpmen, \$5 a day, plumbers and steamfitters 80 cents an hour, helpers 65 cents an hour.

### General Strikes Condemned.

The danger and futility of general strikes promoted by irresponsible radicals were emphasized by some of the delegates at a recent meeting of the Boston Central Labor union. Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism were roundly denounced as contrary to the ideals for which trade unions stand.

P. Harry Jennings, one of the delegates, said that he regarded it as criminal to advocate general strikes with their consequent suffering, especially when no preparation for such a movement had been made and there were no well-defined plans known as to how it would be conducted.

### Union Men Urged to Vote.

A campaign to induce every union man to qualify as a voter is advocated by William L. Harrison, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, in his annual report. He opposes a proposed plan to have the state develop coal mines with convict labor and recommends that the organization pledge the support of organized labor in the state to the peace terms set out by the peace conference.

### School-Teachers Poorly Paid.

School-teachers in England are receiving as low as \$2.50 a week, and head teacher less than \$5. More than a quarter of the men and 80 per cent of the women—more than 71,000 teachers—receive less than \$12 a week. The salaries paid are less than the wages of railway porters. The facts were brought out in the annual convention of the National Union of Teachers.

### Again Up to Supreme Court.

Constitutionality of the child-labor provisions of the war revenue act is to be determined by the Supreme court, with which appeals were filed from federal court decrees in North Carolina holding that section of the statute invalid. Under the act an excise tax of 10 per cent is imposed on the products of child labor.

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## TO EMMA BAILEY

Thomas C. Kelley vs Robert L. Bailey et ux.

State of Tennessee in Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16918 In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the residence of the defendant Emma Bailey is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon careful diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her. It is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 16th day of Nov. 1919 J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master T. L. Carty, Sol. Sept. 20 27 Oct. 4 11 1919

## TO WILL HUGHES

Daisy Hughes vs. Will Hughes

State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16652 In this cause it appearing from the affidavit filed which is sworn to, and the return of the officer that the whereabouts of the defendant Will Hughes cannot be ascertained so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This Sept. 4, 1919 J. C. FORD, C. & M. T. C. Phillips, Sol. September 6 13 20 27 1919

## TO BUD McCAURRY

Ethel McCaury vs Bud McCaury

State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16827 In this cause, it appearing, by affidavit, filed, which is sworn to, and the return of the officer that the defendant Bud McCaury is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This September 4th 1919 J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master. ATCHLEY & BIBB, Sols. September 6 13 20 27 1919

## TO FRANK PRESLEY

Mollie Presley vs Frank Presley

State of Tennessee in Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16907 In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Presley is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks. This 4th day of September, 1919 J. C. FORD, C. & M. W. B. Ford, Sol. Sep. 6 13 20 27 1919

## TO GEO. L. CONATZER

Hattie Conatzer vs. Geo. L. Conatzer

State of Tennessee in the Chancery Court of Knox Co. No. 16 31 In this cause, it is sworn to, that the defendant, Geo. L. Conatzer is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed by him and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 16th day of Sept. 1919 J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master R. A. BROWN, Sol. Sept. 20 27 October 6 13 1919

## INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

The insolvency of the estate of Charles P. McNabb, deceased, having been suggested by the undersigned to the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, and an order predicated thereon having been made, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly authenticated, in the manner prescribed by law on or before the first day of January, 1920 or the same will be forever barred both in law and in equity.

Dated at Knoxville, Tenn., on this 8th day of Sept., 1919 W. K. Anderson, Administrator Estate of Charles P. McNabb, Deceased Sept. 13 20 27 Oct. 4 1919

## Women Floorwalkers Liked.

The woman floorwalker has come to stay. She has crowded out the male "perambulator" in three of the largest department stores of New York and managers and customers alike endorse the change. At Wanamaker's, Macy's and Gimbel's the innovation has become a fixture.

It is asserted the woman floorwalker uses more tact, is more thoroughly "posted" as to the locations of the many departments and enters into her duties with deeper zest than men.

As for the woman floorwalker herself, one declared: "I wouldn't swap it for any other position in the store."

## RESTORE STANDARD OF LIVING

New Zealand Arbitration Court is Told That is Absolutely Essential to the Workers.

"The restoration of the workers' standard of living to its prewar level is absolutely essential to the well-being of the community," Mr. T. Bloodworth assured the arbitration court in Auckland, New Zealand, which was hearing the bricklayers' dispute, a dispute which included a demand for increased war bonus. "And it must be advanced beyond that," declared Mr. Bloodworth, "if the country is to take and hold its rightful position."

Mr. Bloodworth said that wages before the war were generally admitted to be "living wages"—that was, only a small margin was allowed to the worker after he had provided for the needs of himself and family. Since the war began the cost of living had advanced 50 per cent while wages in the bricklaying industry had only risen 10 per cent; consequently the workers' standard of living had been reduced. If reduction in output had occurred it had been directly due to the lower standard of living except where attributable to the use of inferior material. The whole problem, said Mr. Bloodworth, must be viewed from two aspects—the cost of food and its value to the worker. By budget and charts he presented the conclusion that the minimum weekly wage necessary to maintain a family properly was \$4 8s 9d (\$22.18), which was considerably higher than the average worker was receiving in the trades under consideration by the court.

## GOOD ARGUMENT FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Practically every man, woman and child in London, Ont., now works eight hours a day or less and receives as much if not more wages than when the longer period was worked. This change has all come about within a year and a large proportion of it within six months. The result of the shorter hours is being made manifest in a strong demand for playgrounds for the children, welfare societies, community choruses and other activities that make for the better acquaintance of citizens one with another.

## Middle-Class Union Proposed.

There is another union movement on foot in Canada, which if it succeeds will be stronger than any of the unions now existing in the Dominion. The great "middle class" of Canada is attempting to bring about the long-talked-of organization for its own protection. It is claimed that while the wages of manual workers have increased about 100 per cent since the war commenced, the salary of the office worker and the clerk has remained almost stationary. The capitalist class is united by the manufacturers' association, bankers' organizations, etc., and it is felt that the time has come for the men who are being pinched between the upper and nether millstones to get together. Included in this vast army are the schoolteachers, draftsmen, clerks, office workers, etc. It is not the intention of those behind this union of the middle classes to link their forces with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, nor the capitalist class. They intend to remain independent, and demand justice for themselves from both sides.

## Penalty for Illegal Strike.

An order for payment of a penalty of \$50 with costs was the substance of Mr. Justice Edmunds' decision in a reserved judgment under the industrial arbitration act of New South Wales, in connection with an illegal strike of certain members of the Union of Piano Frame Molders and Stove Makers' Employees. The union was ordered to pay \$50, the maximum fine being \$2,500.

Mr. Justice Edmunds pointed out that while the piecework molders were admittedly a very turbulent section the union officials, when they had failed to prevent an illegal strike, had taken no steps to condemn it nor to prevent their own officers from taking part in it. As the element of intentional wrongdoing, however, had not been made out he did not think that the case called for a severe penalty.

## France Will Raise Pay.

The union of employees of the French post office, telegraph and telephone department heard the report of a delegation which demanded an increased wage of 100 per cent.

The report showed the ministry has a bill prepared raising all wages in these departments 200 per cent up to 4,000 francs yearly. Women's wages should equal men's and the 200 per cent increase may be swelled 50 per cent if living cost continues to rise.

## Trade Union Meeting Arranged.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the British Federation of Trades Unions, has returned from Holland. Mr. Appleton states that the conference with Dutch and French trade unionists has been very successful, and it has been agreed that the Trade Union International shall reassemble at Amsterdam on July 26.

## To Restore Order in Peru.

The Peruvian government is employing severe measures to restore normal conditions and troops control the situation at Lima and Callao, where a general strike was called.

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